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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1892.—COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Bolan on the Stand Nearly All Day-His Description of the Wounds on the Bodies, the Numerous Blood Stains and Their Position, the Probable Time of the Deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, the Autopales He Performed, and the General Condition of the Household-A Great Crowd to Fall River-The Defendant Composed,

PALL RIVER, Aug. 25 .- The interest in the formal hearing of Lizzie Borden, which began this morning, was intensified to excitement by a story which was published in to-day's New York World, under the heading: "You Gave

The story purported to be an account of an interview yesterday between the Borden alsters, in the presence of Matron Reagan, in which Lizzie reproached Emma fortelling Mr. Jennings, Lizzie's counsel, something that was alleged to have been highly prejudicial to Lizzle's interests and strongly indicative of the guilt of the prisoner. Lizzie was said to have ignored her sister's friendly salutations and to have declared that in spite of the alleged betrayal she would never "give in an

porter who did not reach here yesterday until 5:14 o'clock in the afternoon. The story is also published in a Boston newspaper this morning over the name of this reporter, who went to Boston to write it. He feared for its plausibility, so he wrote the following in the body of the story published in Boston, under the guise of an interview with an anonymous

police official:
"Yes, Mrs. Reagan saw and heard all that she has been credited with. She is very re-Bable and truthful. She is likewise discreet, and you may depend that she will say nothing to newspapers if approached. I have no coubt that she would absolutely refuse to talk, and perhaps, in self-protection, would

deny the story." In this way does the reporter seek to shield himself. The World cut this out of the story. It did not telegraph here before using the story to learn if it was true. Had it done so, it would have found that the whole story was a lie and known here to have been such. Mrs. Reagan denied to-day that she heard any such conversation. She said the story was untrue, and she did not say this in self-protection, either

Emma Borden denies tale story, as did her sister Lizzie. Lawyer Jennings says the story is a lie. Lawyer Adams denied it. When

with instructions to allow only reporters and

witnesses to enter. Judge Blaisdell had opened court at 9 o'clock. A husband was put on probation for wife beating and several other prisoners disposed of on minor complaints. Meanwhile

wife beating and several other prisoners disposed of on minor complaints. Meanwhile the court room became jammed. As important witnesses entered there was a buzz among the spectators. Bridget Sullivan came in alone at 9:50 c'dock. She wore a dark-green cloth dress, with puff sleeves, black hat, trimmed with green and black ribbon, and black gloves. She sat in a remote corner.

At 10 c'dock Judge Blaisdell ordered a recess of thirty minutes. District Attorney Knowiton came in at 10:30 c'dock. Hardly had he sat down before it was noised about that the prisoner was about to enter the room. The audience arose and pushed forward. All eyes sought the doorway through which she would enter. At 10:32 c'dock Charles J. Holmes walked through the hall and into the court room. Miss Emma Borden was with him. Close behind them were Mrs. Hollis and Mrs. Brigham. The prisoner came last leaning on the arm of the Rev. Mr. Buck. She were a blue cioth dress, a black velvet hat, and black gloves. At her throat was a brooch on which was painted a portrait of a Madonna. The defendant walked slowly, but without hesitation. Her head was thrown slightly back and her demeanor was one of deflance. As she stopped into the open space below the Judge's bench, with every eye upon her, with the whisperings of the curious throng plainly and blue she did not flinch. Almost a smile was seen on her lips as she looked rapidly about the room. Slowly she sank into a sent between her counsel. She bowed her head a moment and closed her eyes. Then she lifted a seal leaf fan and hid her face behind it.

As was stated in this morning's Sun. Dr. Dolan, the medical examiner, was the first witness called by the prosecution. He occupied the stand throughout the entire day, save for a few minutes devoted to the identification and introduction of diagrams and maps of the Borden house, grounds, and rooms. Pr. Dolan's testimony dealt chiefly with the probabile manner in which the murders were committed, the details of his official actions, and the results of his s

end black glores. At her throat was a brooch of which was pained a portrate of a Madonna. The defendant wasked slowly, but without back and her demension was one of chance, he she stopped into the open space below the fadge some, after ever you upon the large some her in the open space below the fadge some, after ever you upon training and like a bed of flinch. Almost a smile was seen on her like as she looked rapidly about the common state of the lock of the lock and body. It ran upward a moment and closed her eyes. Then she lifted a sein leef fan and hid her face belind it.

The black of the prosecution. He occupied the stand throughout his entire day, save for and introduction of diagrams and maps of the stand throughout his entire day. By the body of the stand throughout his entire day and the results of his several investigations and of the stand introduction of diagrams and maps of the wo autopsis.

In Johan was sworn at 10:35 o'clock. "If the black of the more was one amounced that was a list of his several investigations and of the wo autopsis.

In Johan was sworn at 10:35 o'clock." "If the black the Autopsis of the prosecution." I am a practising physic and the transposition of the more of the prosecution. If any a practising physic and the property of the prosecution. The body in the search of the more of an hour when the clock struck 12. I saw the body of Annirow J. Bordan first. It was life to be a search of the provided the stand the west. A Princ. Albert cost, folded up, was on the end of the solar was the body of Annirow J. Bordan first. It was life improvised pillow. His feet reside on the fore and he was it lying on his spirit should be supported that the same and the was it lying on his spirit should be supported that the same and the same living on his spirit should be supported that the same and the same living on his spirit should be supported that the same and the same and the same living on his spirit should be supported to the same and the same living on his spirit should be supported to

LIZZIE BORDEN IN COURT,

SIRST DAY OF THE HEARING TAKEN
UP WITH MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Exposure of a World Lie to the Effect that
Lizzie Borden and Her Sister Had Quarrelled, and that Lizzie Had Charged
Emma with Maying Retrayed Her—Br.

Dolan on the Stand Nearly 311 Day—His

STUATION OF ME. BOODEN'S BODY.

situation of Mr. nonpex's nor.

Dr. Dolan resumed the stand. He was told to describe in detail his experience with Mr. Boriler's body. He said:

"When I entered the room a sheet hid the body. I removed thus, and saw the left side of the head turned up. All the wounds were on the left side of the head. There were ten wounds in all. The first blow I noticed cut through the nose, the upper and lower lips, and down to the chin. Another wound began at the corner of the left eye and ran down to the within one inch of the angle of the lower law. Another wound began on the forelead, near the nair, took a piece out of the skull, cut the left eyeshall in half, chopped the left cheek bone in half, and stopped at the left angle of the mouth. The ten wounds were all parallel, and ranged from 4% to 1% inches in length. One and one-half inches above the left car there was a crushing wound, 4 inches perpendicular by 2% inches horizontal, that carried a part of the skull into the brain. All the wounds could be seen as I lifted up the sheet, and all but two went through the skull. One week later I examined the vital organs."

"From your examinations," asked the District Attorney, "what do you think caused death?"

"The cause of death was sheek from the SITUATION OF MR. BORDEN'S BODY.

death?"
The cause of death was shock from the death?"

"The cause of death was sheek from the wounds."

"Were there any traces of blood?" asked the District Attorney, giving the witness an opportunity to make public for the first time the exact location of the traces and spots of blood on the body and about the room. As he asked the question Emma Borden hid her face in her hands. "The side of the face and the left side of the head were covered with blood." Said Ir. Dolan. "The blood was not clotted and the body was not cold. The blood was still cozing, and the body seemed to have the natural heat of life. There was little blood on the clothing, save on the back of the coat and on the shirt bosom of the dead man. The blood was dripping off the sofa to the floor as I entered the room."

"How long had he been dead?" asked the District Attorney.

"At least thirty minutes."

"Did you at any other time find any other blood in the room?"

"Did you at any other time find any other blood in the room?"

POSITION OF THE BLOOD SPOTS.

"Yes, there were eighty-six blood spots hehind his head on the wall paper above the sofa. The highest spot was 3 feet 7 inches from the floor. The spots began at three or four inches from the head and described a semi circle on the wall. Some were very minute and others were larger than a pea.

"On the wall paper above the lounge were two spots close together. One was six feet one and three-quarters inches from the floor. It was above the head and a little to the west of the sofa. The other spot was six feet one and one-half inches from the floor. Above the head both spots were one-half inche long and one-quarter inch wide. Further along the wall, on a picture, there were forty spots. The highest spot was fifty-eight inches from the floor. On top of the moulding which runs around the room there were five spots. They were all directly behind the lounge, which has a strong back.

"On the carpet were two pools of blood. On

around the room there were five spots. They were all directly behind the lounge, which has a strong back.

"On the carpet were two pools of blood. On the parior door west of the lounge and five feet from the head were seven spots.

"There was a large spot between the upper panels of this door. There were three spots on the ceiling. There was one spot on the last jamb of the door leading from the sitting room into the duing room. This spot was on the dining room side of the door, fourteen inches from the floor. It was more of a spatter than a spot. There was one spot on the door leading from the dining room door casing. The spot on the dining room door casing. The spot on the dining room door casing. The spot on the dining room door could have resulted from the swinging of the instrument through the air. From the nature of the wounds, they were made by a sharp instrument, an axe or hatchet. The wounds are clean, showing a sharp cutting surface.

"I think the instrument had a handle, because the force applied in breaking the skull would require a handle for leverage."

Bpeaking of the skull, Dr. Dolan said it was one-twellth of an inch thick at the place of the blow.

"What relative degree of force was required."

THE MURDER OF MRS, BORDEN.

THE MURDER OF MRS. BORDEN.

After stating that Mr. Borden was 70 years old and of good physique, Dr. Dolan took up Mrs. Borden was lying on its face on the floor, four or live feet from the wall, with the head turned toward the east wall. I could not see any part of the face, as the arms were thrown around the head.

"I could see, however, that there were wounds. I turned the body ever and found eighteen wounds on the head. All but four were on the right side of the median line. A line drawn from the middle of the nape of the neck around the front of the right ear to a point an inch back of the right eye, then to the top of the head, and back to the middle of the mape of the nape of the neck would enclose fourteen of them.

"One wound was five inches long. All the wounds were parallel, and as the head lay, with the back part up, the wounds were from the left side downward. Their general direction was diagonally across the head. Seven or olght went through the skull. The other four wounds were on the left side of the head. None of these went through the skull. On the left side of the head, without any mark on the skull, there was a flat scalp wound one inch wide and three inches long. On the bridge of the head, who as there were two bruises, made as if by a fall.

"One wound was found afterward. It was on the back. The lower end of it was immedi-

of the house, and of finding the gays in the cellar. He said:

THE SEARCH FOR AXES.

"I found three axes and a hatehet in the cellar lying to the left of the stairway against a partition. There was one large hatehet with a claw-hammer head lying about eight feet from the stairs. It looked as though it had been scraped clean.

"I find a cutting surface of five inches and weighed about four pounds. Marshal Hilliard took it, but I examined it later under a glass. I saw two hairs on it, and some spots that looked like blood on the handle and the blade. Trof. Wood has it now.

At this point court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Lizze horden went to her room, ato fa light dinner, and was in excellent spirits. At 2 o'clock Dr. Bolan resumed the stand.

"How soon would one of those blows cause death? asked the Plistrict Attorney.
"Instantly, said Dr. Bolan. That is, there would be no apparent length of time between the blow and death. Any of those blows striking a person standing, the person would die by the time be reached the floor.

The Coulned for 14zzle horden was faithed had been a partition. He day of the murder Robinsky 1st did not in the day

it would have stopped when one of those blows was struck. The ceasing of the heart to best stops the spurt of blood. It does not necessarily stop the flow, but it stops the spurting of blood.

"I saw Lizzle liorden to speak to her." continued Dr. Bolan. "upstairs in her room about 1:15 o'clock on the day of the murder. I asked her if her mother had gotten a note. She said she had. I asked Lizzle if she had seen it. She said no. I asked her who brought it. and what became of it, and she said she didn't know."

DE, DOLAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

BE. DOLAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

Lawyor Adams then began the cross-examination. Dr. Dolan went over his past record as an expert and his experience in homicide cases. He told how he was driving past the Borlen house when he was told of the murder. He described again how he first saw the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden. He was then asked the distance between the bureau and the bed, between which the body of Mrr. Borden was found.

He said it was about four feet. He said that Mrs. Borden was a woman over two feet broad across the shoulders. He was asked how Euch space was on either side of her body. As she lay there. When he said about a feet Lawyer Adams confronted him with the attested measurement of the draughtsman, who made the space between the bed and bureau 2 feet 11 linches.

"Then Mrs. Borden must have been eleven inches wide to loave a foot of space on either side of her?" said Lawyer Adams.

"No." ropiled Dr. Dolan. "Two feet from four feet leaves two feet."

"Then the measurement is wrong?"

"Yes."

After some wearisome sparring over the DE, DOLAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

No. replied Dr. Dolan. Two leet from four feet leaves two feet.

"Then the measurement is wrong?"

"Yes."

After some wearlsome sparring over the weight of a pint of blood. Lawyer Adams took up the question of the autopsies.

"Did you make a report of your autopsy?" he asked.

"Report to whom?" asked Dr. Dolan.

Lawyer Adams repeated his question, and Dr. Boian repeated his. Again and again Mr. Adams tried to get an answer. Finally he turned to the Court and asked him to direct the witness to abswer. Dr. Dolan then said that he made a report to the District Attorney on Aug. 15. He stated further that he had made a partial report to Judge Blaisdell on Aug. 18.

"Have you not flied a full report yet with the court?" asked Lawyer Adams.

"No. sir." said the Doctor.

"Why shouldn't you do it?" asked Mr. Adams. There was no answer, but a second question brought forth the reply that Dr. Dolan had prefered a record of the autopsy to the Justice of the court but he didn't take it. The autopsy was held on Aug. 4 at 3:30 octock in the afternoon and the partial report was filed on Aug. 18.

"Dola bld you take minutes then?" asked Mr. Adams.

"Yes, sir."

flied on Aug. 18.

"Did you take minutes then?" asked Mr.
Adams.
"Yes, sir."
"What on?"
"Slips of paper."
"I cannot tell."
"Then the records of this great case are lost?" asked Mr. Adams.
"It is not a great case, and the records are not lost." anapped Dr. Dolan.
"Doesn't the statute provide that you must have minutes of the autopsy?" shouted Mr. Adams.
"Yes," said the Doctor.
"Have you got them?"
"Old you destroy them?"
"Did you destroy them?"
"Did you burn them?"
"Does the statute give you the right to ig-

"Does the statute give you the right to ignore this court?" shouted Lawyer Adams.
"I did not ignore it." said Dr. Dolan.
"How many autopsies did you hold?" asked Mr. Adams.

were all directly behind the lounge, which has a top complete the course of the lounge and five sister Lizzle Borden met this morning. Emma Borden mentioned the story and told her sister that the reporter had lied. They declared that no such conversation ever took place between them.

In its desire to get a sensation the World accepted the story without verifying, and, in addition, trimmed it down to make it appear plausible.

The Chowde in the case began a little after 10% o'cicok. The whole of Bristol county seemed to have emptied itself into Fall liver.

Peoplo througed the streets from early morning. Country folk came into town, some driving and and many on foot. The main streets of the town and the side streets leading to Police Headquarters were filled. Long before the hour for opening court arrived the narrow space about the Court House was choked. The would not not the skill at that place with space about the Court House was choked. The would not not have all when the side of the street of the cord way into the halls of the building. One and all were determined to catch a glimpse of the prisoner. The majority of the crowd sympathized with the secured and professed bellef in hor innocence.

Marshal Hilliard was compelled to place policemen along the entrances to the building, with instructions to allow only reporters and courted the streets from early morning with instructions to allow only reporters and courted the secured and professed bellef in hor innocence.

Marshal Hilliard was compelled to place policemen along the entrances to the building, with instructions to allow only reporters and content of the courted of th

then brought out a small mankin or doll. He had the witness arrange it as Mrs. Borden lay, and had him mark on it the wounds found on Mrs. Borden were struck by a person standing behind her. He said that the wound over the left ear, an inch and a half wide and two inches long, was probably inflicted while Mrs. Borden was standing up.

All the others were inflicted, he said, while she was Iving down. Speaking of the axes and the hatchet he found in the cellar, Dr. Dolan said first that he had picked up the instruments while his hands were bloody. This he whanged late to say that his hands were clean. He swore that the same weapon killed both people.

He said that Mr. Borden's skuil was one-sixth of an inch thinser than the average skuil. He told of his search of Lizzle's room, and then said that the fact that Mrs. Borden's body was warmer than her husband's might be explained by saring that thin bodies cool faster than stout ones.

After marking the wounds of Mr. Borden's head on the head of another doll. Dr. Dolan blentified the blocks of wood spotted with blood which were cut from the door. Next he told of the allowed discovery of a dron of blood. The size of a pin bend, on a white shirt belonging to Lizzle's discovery of a dron of blood. The first that one discovery of a dron of blood and the cloth allowed discovery of a dron of blood and the cloth allowed discovery of a dron of blood and the cloth allowed discovery of a dron of blood and the cloth allowed discovery of a dron of blood and the cloth allowed house for Lizzle's shoes and stockings and that on the shoes was found blood. This might have gotten on the mass he walked about the room with Dr. Bowen on the day of the murder.

In regard to the two hairs found on the hatchet, he found that one hair was on the blade and on the handle in a rough place on the Surface of the wood. This might have gotten on them as she walked about the room with Dr. Bowen on the day of the murder.

In regard to the two hairs found on the hatchet, he found that head of the ass

CHOLERA ON THE OTHER SIDE.

NAMBURG PANIC STRICKEN BY THE

TERRIBLE VISITATION.

It to Biffenit to Get Men to Bury the Read-A New Disinfectant Recommended in Vienna-The Bayages of the Disease Still Increasing in Bussia-The London Lancet Takes a Gloomy View of the Matter.

Hamnung, Aug. 25.—One hundred and sixtytine bodies of cholera victims are awaiting burial in this city. So great is the terror caused by the cholera that it is difficult to get men for the work of burying the dead, and many assistants of undertakers have deserted their places of employment. Business is prostrate, and shipping is going to other ports. So serious is the panic that Russian immigrants now in the city find it difficult to procure food. as everybody tries to avoid them.

At Altona the army surgeons have been or-dered by their superiors to assist the civilian doctors in caring for cholera victims.

The attempt of the authorities to hold back

the facts in regard to the spread of the cholers has excited so much indignation that it has been practically abandoned. To-day 172 new cases and (2) deaths have been reported. The nir is much cooler, the thermometer registering 84° in the shade, although still heavy and humld.

Most schools have been closed, and comparatively few persons are seen in the streets. All fairs, balls, public meetings, and gatherings of associations have been prohibited The city is as if in a state of siege. The War Office in Berlin, it is appounded here to-night has ordered that the army manceuvres be sus-

Prof. Koch, with his assistants, is working here valiantly day and night conducting bacteriological examinations, listening to reports from the stricken quarters, and advising with the sanitary authorities. He says to-day that, considering the density of population and the weather, the mortality may be regarded still as at the minimum. If the disease cannot be localized quickly the number of victims, he fears, will increase with great

BERLIN, Aug. 25.-The President of the Berlin police has made it known through the press that doctors and heads of families are bound instantly to report all cases of illness suspected to be cholera so long as the epidemie shall continue. As letters and papers from Russia are not

disinfected, as they were during former epidemics, persons receiving such things from places where the cholera prevails are advised to burn them as soon as possible, and to take care to cleanse their hands thoroughly.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.-The excitement in this city over the outbreak of cholers is increasing. There is little doubt that the disease was brought here by vessels from eastern Europe. The first victims were dock laborers. They were taken to the hospitals, where the doctor said that it was ordinary cholers, and that nothing was to be dreaded from it. The disease, however, spread, and the public became alarmed. The first victims died almost immediately after entering the hospitals, and the ppearance of the bodies showed the disease to be Asiatic cholers. About one-fourth of all the cholera patients removed to the hospitals have died. The quarantine regulations are strictly enforced. Every vessel from German, French, and Russian ports is detained for examination, and is thoroughly inspected.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.-The Servian Government has voted 150,000 francs to be used for the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases and temporary shelters for those attacked by at the shortest notice. If so, it will be a more effective remedy than carbol. It is not at all of a corrosive nature; on the cortrary, if mixed with a proper quantity of water it renders the skin very smooth, qualities which render it especially useful for washing the hands, linen, and floors and for similar purposes. Moreover, besides possessing cleansing power in an eminent degree, it is much less poisonous than carbol. The Sanitary Board here has, therefore, ordered lysol to be classed among the officially recommended remedies. Sr. Pkressutta, Aug. 25.—The official cholera report shows that there were 174 new cases yesterday in excess of those reported on Tuesday, while the deaths were 84 in excess of those reported on the same day. Yesterday's totals, according to the official figures, were 5.019 new cases and 2.743 deaths.

A curious spell against cholera has been performed by the peasants of the village of Uili, a few miles outside of Moscow, close to the historic spot where Suvorow held a council of war on the question of defending the town against Napoleon or abandoning it. Six maidens, led by two widows, dragged a plough at midnight round the village. A third widow bore the Holy Image before the plough, Superstition credits the ceremony with equal-therey against cattle plague or cholera, neither of which oviis, it is imagined, can cross the plough line.

Panes, Aug. 24.—The Jowish committee here

st midnight round the villinge. A third widow bore the Holy Image before the plough. Superstition credits the ceremony with equal efflexly against cattle plaque or cholera. neither of which oviis, it is imagined, can cross the plough line.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Jowish committee here say that within a month 1,000 Jews, refugues from Russle, have passed through Paris, most of whom were on their way to the United States. Those who have recently arrived here have been in a most filthy condition, so much so that it was found necessary to disinfect quarters occupied by them while here.

The official report says that since July 30 there have been 30 cases of cholera in Hamburg. The number of deaths is given as 104.

In liouen 200 new cases were reported today, in Dieppe, 70. In Oissel there were twenty deaths from cholera today.

London, Aug. 25.—Everybody is talking about the choiera, and the chances of the seourge invading Great Britain. The newspapers are beginning to publish sociality. These, and the destraches contained in the newspapers are beginning to publish sociality. Those, and the destraches contained in the newspapers are beginning to publish sociality. These, and the destraches contained in the newspapers are beginning to publish sociality of create public alarm, and neutralize any effect which might otherwise be produced by the calm tone of the editorials of the leading journals, in which the avoidance of the leading journals in which the avoidance of the leading journals in the following the fact of the content of the leading of the leading journals in the law of the leading journals in the law of the leading journals in the law of the leading of the leading journals in the law of the leading of the leading journals in the law of the leading of the law of the leading journals in the law of the law

disease, in view of these features of the situa-tion, lies in the vigilance and energy of local sanitary-officials.

The health officers at Gravesend are board-ing every vessel arriving from Continental ports and every presention that can be de-vised is in operation, but as yet no suspicious case has been discovered among passengers or crews.

case has been discovered among passengers or crews.

The Health Committee of the municipality held a mosting to-day to consider precautions against the cholera. It was announced that all the steamship lines proposed to suspend their emigration traffic until the danger from cholera should be over. It was resolved to keep vigilant watch for symptoms of the discase in boarding houses occupied by emigrants.

ease in boarding houses occupied by emigrants.

The steamship Columbia of the Hamburg-American line has been detained at South-ampton, where she will await further orders. She sailed from New York on Aug. 18 and roached Southampton to-day. She will not proceed to her destination—Hamburg—as the company fear that she might bring away infected persons or infected marchandise.

The steamship Gemma, from Hamburg, arrived at Gravesend to-day with sixty aliens, some of whom are Russian Hebrews. Three of them were reported 41, and, upon examination by health officers, were found to have symptoms of the cholern. The steamship was quarantined.

ON THE WATCH FOR CHOLERA,

Incoming Ships from Infected Ports Sub-jected to Rigid Consumine Rules.

At 9:35 o'clock yesterday morning the Italia, the first of the German steamships carrying passengers from the cholera infected district of Europe was sighted off Fire Island. News of her arrival was at once sent to the officers stationed at the Headquarters of the Quarantine Department, near Fort Wadsworth, and Dr. Jenkins made preparations for a thorough examination of the vessel and her The United States Consul at Stattin, from which port the vessel sailed sixteen days before, had cubled to Secretary Fostor at Washington that the Italia contained ten immigrants from the cholera infected districts. These were Russians, and there was every reason to believe from their habits that if cholera existed among them it was sure to spread, or that if any of them carried the germs of cholera they were sure to be developed.

Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Board went to Staten Island on hearing of the arrival of the Italia. He was accompanied by several other physicians. When the ship arrived at the Quarantine station Drs. Jenkins, Skinner, and Tailmage of the Quarantine station and Dr. Edson and his companions boarded her. The Italia carried only steerage passengers, of whom she had eighty-two. Of these twenty were from Russia, and ten of the latter came from the cholera districts.

An inspection showed that none of them had Asiatic cholera. They proved to be an unusually healthy lot for steerage passengers. The vessel was then allowed to proceed to her

Before the vessel received a clean bill of health all the baggage and effects of the passengers were disinfected with sulphur and subjected to steam heated to 212 degrees, which is now considered the most powerful disinfectant known. The vessel was detained nearly four hours by the examination and disinfecting.

"I am perfectly satisfied," said Dr. Jenkins to a Sun reporter after he returned to the Quarantine station. "that there is not the vestige of a germ of Asiatic cholera on board the Italia. Knowing that some of her passengers came from the choiera districts I was particularly auxious to remove all doubt as to the propriety of the vessel passing Quar-

Speaking of the danger from choicra generally in New York, Dr Jenkins said: "While it is dangerous to be too confident in such a grave matter as the possible advent of Asiatic cholera in New York. I feel safe in saying that and temporary shelters for those attacked by the cholera. At all ports on the Servian Danube the entry of goods of Russian manufacture is prohibited.

The Chief Sanitary Board of Austria publishes a statement rogarding the value of a sories of new disinfectants, which in view of the cholera danger, are of much interest. The special attention of the public is drawn to the special attention of the public is farwn to the so-called "lysol," which is compounded of caustic potash, obte acid and cresolen. A sociation of one per cent, of lysol is said to be sufficient to annihilate the common bacillus at the shortest notics. If so, it will be a more effective remedy than carbol. It is not at all of a corrosive nature: on the coptrary, it is not at all of a corrosive nature: on the coptrary is a corrosive nature; on the coptrary is an ordinary steamer to cross the Atlantic the cholera infected passenger to escape our supervision. During half the time taken by an ordinary steamer to cross the Atlantic the germs of cholera would develop so that the symptoms would be unmistakable. In the case of the Italia the ten passengers from the cholera-infected district were fourteen days away from the infected neighborhood before they went on board, and the vorage occupied sixteen days, making thirty days in all."

"Are the trains being watched for cholera-infected persons who crossed the Atlantic by other routes reaching this city by rail?" asked the reporter.

"They would be watched if it were necessary. It takes Asiatic cholera so short a time to develop that there would be evidences of it in any infected passenger before four days."

The Noordland of the Red Star line, which arrived from Antworp yesterday, was thoroughly examined by Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Skinner. Though the vessel had sailed from Antwerp on Aug. 13, eleven days prior to the discovery of the disease at Antwerp, the examination was very rigid. The passengers were not detained.

An informal but very important conference

werp on Ang. 13, eleven days prior to the discovery of the disease at Antwerp, the examination was very rigid. The passengers were not detained.

An informal but very important conference was held yesterday morning in President Wilson's room at sanitary beadquarters in Mulherry street. Among these present wore Mr. Wilson, the Medical Commissioner: Dr. J. C. Ryant. City Sanitary Superintendent Edson, Dr. Roberts, chief of the division of contagious diseases, and Gen. Emmons Clark, the Secretary of the Board. It was decided that everything it was possible to do had been done in the way of precautionary measures. Assistant Superintendent Janes said this afternoon that nothing would be left undone in coping with the scourge if ft should succeed in obtaining a footing here.

"Every week," he continued, "is putting the danger further away, as it is bringing in cooler weather, but though it may appear remote the danger further away, as it is bringing in cooler weather, but though it may appear remote the danger should not be underrated. New York is very thickly populated, and though the laws of sanitation are very strictly enforced, yet I feel that our watchfulness should not be relinquished until all danger is tast. The sanitary corps is trying to make the city as clean as possible; trying to make every one conform to the ordinary rules of health. The man who is in absolutely good health has considerably less reason to fear infection than the man who is run down in health. Green or overripe fruit, or anything which is liable to cause diarrhead diseases, should be avoided. We have fifty extra impectors at work at present."

General Passenger Manager Boas of the Hamburg American Packet tompany was seen by the recorter yesterday at \$17\$ Broadway in reference to the cholera was brought to Hamburg. The sent is harden and have by immigrants from eastern hurope, in order to avoid all danger of infection from American travellers returning from Europe, who almost invariably travel first or separate the foreign immigrants traf

nies' ex; ense under the direct supervision of the American Consul or one of his subordinates, and their baggage will be thoroughly lamigated by the steam process. Besides these precautions a special compartment has been set aside in the steam process. Besides these precautions a special compartment has been set aside in the steam ploes to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ dilate the disinfection of the baggage. All no passenger steamships of the flavourge into will, until further notice, ply only between the ports of New York and Southampton. The furest hismarck, which left New York today, will stop at Southampton instead of going to Hamburg.

Mr. Boas said that no special meeting of the different steamship lines had been held in regard to the cholora as far as he knew.

In the opinion of fix Cyrus Edsan the greatest danger of cholora reaching this city lies in the importation of rage, "It is absolutely impossible," he says "to make sure of their disinfection on the other side. All our work lies at the other and.

Health Commissioner Griffin of Brockin has issued an order forbidding the discharge of any rags coming in vessels from foreign ports during the prevalence of cholera strond. He is confident that the precautions already taken by the Quarantine and health authorities of this city will prevent the disease from reaching this port.

The news of the prevalence of cholera at Hamburg caused some apprehension in Hoboken vesterdar, particularly in the neighborhood of the Hamburg pier. The Health Board

mot and gave instructions for the disinfecting of all merchandise arriving from infected ports, and the Board issued orders to prevent the landing of rags from the localities where the cholern exists.

The Jersey City Health Poard has not taken any action in reference to the cholern.

NEWS FROM THE INFLCTED PORTS 33,000 Beaths in Persia-The Spread of the Discase in Hamburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- The State Departnent to-day received further advices relative to the cholera of a very disquicting nature Vice-Consul-General Fox at Teheran, sen of a former newspaper proprietor of Washington, D. C., cables that the estimated deaths in Persia from the disease are 35,000; 5,000 in Mosched, 12,000 in Tabris, 8,000 in Tcheran, and 10,000 in other places. His appeals for assistance to the American hospital in Teheran have already been made public. The Consul at Hamburg telegraphs that the au-Consul at Hamburg telegraphs that the authorities of that city admit that Asiatic cholera has been prevalent there since Aug. 10, and up to the 23d there were 210 cases and seventy-five deaths. Nevertheless the fact of the existence of cholera there was denied up to Aug. 23, ust as it is now denied at Hayre. The attempts to suppress accurate information occasion much uncasiness to health officers here. Fifty thousand immigrants, in round numbers, were brought into the United States from the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Hayre during the menths of June and July last, and the stream has not pre-entially diminished thus far during the month of August. The countries from which they came were:

Germany Netherlands... Poland Russia

serious cholora visitation, will enable them to break the procedents and ward off an epidemic altogether.

Louisville, Aug. 25.—Dr. J. N. McCormick of Bowling Green, President of the International Conference of State Boards of Health, has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference for Friday next in Indianapolis to consider the matter of appointing a committee to inspect all the quarantine stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with a view to learning their efficiency in preventing the introduction of cholera into this country. His action is endorsed by all the State Boards of Health with which he has conferred.

As a matter of course, all vessels coming from Hamburg, an officially proclaimed infected port, will be quarantined. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding to-day sent the following message tecthe Secretary of State:

"Answering the inquiry of the Consul at Hamburg as to the length of quarantine, I have to state that the time of defention is indefinite, but long enough to distinct vessels, if necessary, and give reasonable assurance against the admission of cholera."

The Freasury Department to-day issued a circular letter to Collectors of Customs and medical officers of the Marine Hospital service, saying that the department circular dated Aug. 17, 1892, relative to the disinfection of the personal effects and baggage of immigrants prior to embarkation is extended to include the baggage and personal effects of immigrants from all European and Asiatic ports, and it is further ordered that the provisions of the circular thus amonded shall become operative on and after this date, except for articles of baggage, &c., afloat prior to the permative on and after this date, except for articles of baggage, &c., afloat prior to the permative.

gage of persons coming from cholera-infected districts be placed in a separate compartment and furnigated by steam on the way across the Atlantic was favorably received. Dr. McShane contended that it would be the surest way to destroy any cholera germs that might be lurging in the laggage, and would occasion less delay on the arrival of the ship at Quarantine. The representatives of the steamship companies favored the plan and cathed their European offices.

A Quarantine at Savannah SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—The Savannah health authorities decided to-day to establish a quar-

antine against all European and Asiatic ports. All vessels arriving hereafter from those ports will be detained. She Loved a Married Man. GREAT FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.-Miss Mary Ducette, a pretty French girl of 20 years.

drowned herself to-day because she had fallen in love with a married man and could not live without him. The storm which formed in the Mississippi Valley or

Wednesday was central yesterday over Lake Eric and New York, and was attended by brisk to high on shore winds over the Middle Atlantic and New England conets, and by an area of rainfall which covered the country from Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan to the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts. All along the border of the lakes the rainfall was very heavy. In twenty-four hours Sandusky reported 8.54 inches. Eric, 2.54; Milwaukes, 2.06, and Buffalo, 1.18. Heavy

showers fell also in the Carolinas.

The storm should pass eastward to-day, and be fol-lowed by brisk northwest winds and clearing, cooler venther.

The storm in the Northwest is moving southeast-

ward over Montana and the Dakotas, attended by light rains and warmer weather.

There were occasional showers in this city during the day, followed at night by a steady rain. The humidity stood at about 85 per cent, all day, the steady southeasterly winds, the average velocity of which was

southeasterly whose, the average venously of maintenance with the highest official temperature was 80°; lowest, 70°, total rainfall, 0.11 of an inch. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tur Sex ballding recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 1891, 1892, 1891, 1892, 1891, 1892, 1893,

For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, showers. followed by clearing in northern portions; warmer by Friday night; fresh northerly winds. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, showers; cooler; brisk northeasterly winds.

showers; contert southwesterly winds. For Pristrict of Columbia and Maryland, showers to night, and probably Friday, condert westerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia fair. preceded by showers in eastern Ponnsylvania; warms n western Pennsylvania, northerly winds, becomin

warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.
The storm central on Wednesday inght over western lake Eric has advanced to New York with a slight increase of energy. The storm in the raskatchewan valley has remained nearly stationary. An area of high barometric pressure extends from the upper lake region to the lower Missouri Valley, and the pressure con-tinues high off the Nova Scotta and North Pacific coasts. The temperature has risen shelity along the Atlantic coast south of New England, in the said Guif States, and from the apper lake region to the lower Masouri Valley. The temperature has fallen from the Onio Val ley and Tennessee to New England, and a marked fail in temperature his occurred on the northeast slope of the Eocky Mountains. Showers have occurred from the lake region and New England to the Guif of Mexico Showers are also reserved from the middle and upper Missouri Valleys. Showers, with fresh to high winds are indicated for New England and Jew York. In the

central valiers the weather will be generally fair,

AGAINST THE COAL COMBINE

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DECISION OF CHANCELLOR MIGILA IN THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SUIT.

He Decures the Triportite Agreement to by in Defiance of the Constitution and Gran . a Preliminary Injunction - The Central Railroad of New Jersey Must Resume Control of Its Pennsettes.

TRENTON, Aug. 25 .- The long-looked-for deeision of Chanceller Metill in the case of the State against the Reading coal combine was filed this afternoon. It grants the preliminary injunction asked for to restrain the coalers rom operating together under the leases entered into last winter, breaks up the celebrated ripartite agre ment, forbids the Philadelphia and Reading and the Port Reading from operating the Central, and directs that the latter resume control of its own property, franchises, &c. The Court's decree is to hold until the judgment on the final hearing is rendered. In the course of the decision the Chancellor says: "Corporate bodies that en-State upon the hypothesis that they will be . public benefit. They enjoy privileges that individuals cannot have. While the State confers special privileges on these favorites, it at the same time exacts from them duties which also tend to the public welfare. Such corporations hold their powers in trust the public weal. When, therefore, is appears that such a corporation, unmindful of its plain duty, acts prejudicial to the public in order to make undue gains for its stockholders, it uses its power in a manner not contemplated by the law which confere them." The Chancellor takes up the law of 1885 which prohibits the leasing of domestic to foreign corporations without legislative sanction, and declares it to be constitutional. It follows, he says, that the lease to the Port Realing was made not only without legal sanction, but in deflance of an expressiy prohibitory statute. He says the Attorney-General on behalf of the people may invoke the power of the court to restrain further operations under the lease. "It is well settled," he says. "that where a corporate excess of power tends to the public injury or to defeat public policy it may be restrained in equity at his suit." He holds further that the Attorney-General has the election in . case of this kind to proceed at law to forfeit the

The Chancellor says: "There are peculiar catures in the transaction that evince a publie danger much more serious than appears in the mere transfer of corporate duties to performance by a foreign" corporation. The parties interested constitute two of the six great anthracite coal carriers of the country Through the leasing of the Lehigh Valley three of these are controlled by the combination. The proof shows that there are localities in this State which formerly had the advan-

State Boards of Realth with which he has conferred.

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race of the lacts advorted to, saver of an evasion which disentities them to that force which is usually accorded to the denials of responsive answers upon proliminary hearings. "We have great coal dealers complaining that they are insufficiently paid for the product of their mines, combining so that already they control more than one-half the coal fields upon which this State depends for fuel, and looking to the cooperation of the romaining anthracelic coal producers to effect a change in the price of their output so that they may have more satisfactory returns from their investment. To say that these conditions do not tend to a disastrous monopoly in coal would be an insult to intelligence.

"It is possible that such a monopoly may be used as the defondants suggest, to introduce economies and cheapen coal, but it does violence to our knowledge of human nature to expect such a result."

In conclusion the Chancellor says: "The commodity in which these companies dealts a nocessary of life in this State. It is the principal fuel of its homes and factories. The singhtest increase in its price is felt by a population of hundreds of thousands of persons, for once a cornection of competition, which or that be through lease or ocoperation, the promoters and sharers in it may have whatever price their cundity suggests. The disaster which will follow cannot be measured. It will permeate the entire community, furnaces, forges, factories, and homes, leaving in its trail nurmars of discontent with a government which tolerates, it and all the other evil effects of oppression.

The Chancellor defines the bounds of the injunction which he grants, saying: "will continue the present injunction to innal hearing, adding to it, however, the further direction that the defendants, their officers, and carrying into offset the lease and tripartite agreement, and that the Port leading and the Philadelphia and licating to does it from critical and franchises."

The following is the syllabus attached to the content of the set of the cont

Two Honds Didn't w'g :

ATLANTA, Aug. 25. - The Southern Steamship and Bailway Association adjourned to-day. The Cincinnati S uthern and the Alabama Great Southern having faited to sign the agreement. Major Fink has seven days in which to make up his mind. The impression among the neembers is that there will be a titter boycott of these rougs unless Major Fink gives in.

Law-br aking Cattemen.

GUTHER, O. T., Aug. 25.-Cattlemen have lately been driving cattle through the Cherokee Strip, despite the order prohibiting it. Sheriff Mason of county E has so red 2300 cattle and is after more. It is leared serious trouble will result.